

viz., at about half past three o'clock A.M. in the month of August, or fully an hour before sunrise, and while it was so dark that the aid of a lantern was necessary to distinguish the violet and purple blossoms. On bright days these flowers begin to droop at 9 A.M. and are permanently closed by noon.

There are other colored night bloomers besides the lavender-purple *Datura*. For example, *Lychnis dioica*, a pink flower, expands its petals between 6 P.M. and midnight.

NEW BEDFORD.

## FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS.

ALFRED W. HOSMER.

IN collecting plants in Concord, Mass., and neighboring towns for the past ten years, I have found the following which are not given in Dame & Collins' Flora of Middlesex County, or if mentioned are spoken of as rare. In the latter case I add a new station.

*Anemone Pennsylvanica*, L. Dry open roadside in the northern part of Concord.

*Cardamine pratensis*, L. Quite abundant in wet meadows in Weston.

*Viola canina*, var. *Muhlenbergii*, Gray. White-flowered form, found in Concord and Acton, persistent for many years.

*Malva sylvestris*, L. Dry open roadsides, Concord and Acton.

*Erodium moschatum*, Willd. Very abundant in an asparagus field, Concord, where only commercial fertilizers had been used.

*Polygala paucifolia*, Willd. Violet-flowered form, found in Sudbury in 1893, spreading.

*Lathyrus pratensis*, L. Found in a cultivated field, Concord in 1891.

*Spiraea tomentosa*, L. White-flowered form, found in Carlisle.

*Rubus Canadensis*, L. Double-flowered form, beside a railway track, Concord, 1893, spreading.

*Rosa canina*, L. Persistent in Concord at three stations for some twenty-five years.

*Echinacea purpurea*, Moench. Persistent at Acton for seven years.

*Cnicus horridulus*, Pursh. Concord at two stations and spreading.



*Erythraea Centaurium*, Pers. Found at Concord in 1890, not seen since.

*Sabbatia gracilis*, Salisb. One station in Concord, found in 1897.

*Phlox subulata*, L. Sandy roadsides, Acton.

*Physalis Virginiana*, Mill. Field in Sudbury.

*Utricularia resupinata*, B. D. Greene. Ponds in Concord, Acton and Lincoln.

*Utricularia gibba*, L. Fairhaven Bay, Concord.

*Amarantus hypochondriacus*, L. Persistent for four years on a dump at Concord.

*Sagittaria natans* var. *gracillima*, Watson. Concord river.

*Sagittaria teres*, Watson. Sandy pond, Lincoln.

CONCORD, MASS.

## LEPIOTA RHACODES.

H. WEBSTER.

(Plate II.)

FOR several years *Lepiota rhacodes* Vitt., has been conspicuous at the autumn exhibitions of the Boston Mycological Club. Although it has been reported from various parts of the country, it seems nowhere to be so well known, or at any rate so familiar as an edible mushroom, as it is in the neighborhood of Boston, where it annually fruits in generous abundance in numerous places. In size and general appearance it resembles the common Parasol Mushroom (*Lepiota procera* Scop.), to which it is so closely related that Berkeley<sup>1</sup> speaks of intermediate forms, difficult to refer to either species, and Massee<sup>2</sup> reduces it to a variety. To Vittadini, however, the two species seemed absolutely distinct, and his conclusion will seem amply justified to any one who will compare fresh material in all stages with his careful drawings and minutely accurate descriptions.<sup>3</sup> For the benefit of New Englanders and others who cannot do this, and who yet may like to try the edible qualities of this fungus, if they find it, a few notes from fresh specimens are here offered.

The young buttons, from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut, are globose and white, and hold the developing cap entirely enclosed

<sup>1</sup> Outlines of British Fungology, 92, Pl. 3, f. 6.      <sup>2</sup> British Fungus Flora III; 234.

<sup>3</sup> Funghi Mangerecci 158-162, Pl. XX, and 182-188, Pl. XXIV.